

**Supplementary Table S3. Originator mAbs, fusion proteins/interleukin-1 receptor antagonists, and corresponding named biosimilar agents or intended copies classified by empirical and non-empirical publication type**

Biologic Originator, Generic name	Biosimilar (Name(s)*; Company)	Empirical publications (studies)†	Non- empirical publication‡
<b>Oncology mAbs</b>			
Bevacizumab	ABP 215 (Amgen, USA) BCD-021 (Biocad, Russia) PF-06439535 (Pfizer, USA) RPH-001 (Alphamab, China/R-Pharm, Russia) Biosimilars without unique identifiers	4 (2) <sup>1-4</sup> 2 (2) <sup>5,6</sup> 2 (2) <sup>7,8</sup> 1 (1) <sup>9</sup> 6	— — — — 4
<b>Bevacizumab (originator + 4 named biosimilars) total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>
Cetuximab	No named biosimilars	7	2
Trastuzumab	BCD-022 (Biocad, Russia) CT-P6 (Celltrion, South Korea/Hospira, USA) FTMB (ABP 980; Allergan, USA/Amgen, USA/Synthron, The Netherlands) PF-05280014 (Pfizer, USA) Biosimilars without unique identifiers	1 (1) <sup>10</sup> 2 (2) <sup>11,12</sup> 2 (1) <sup>13,14</sup> 11 (5) <sup>15-25</sup> 23	— — — — 11
<b>Trastuzumab (originator + 4 named biosimilars) total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Oncology/Inflammatory disease mAbs</b>			
Rituximab <sup>‡</sup>	1B8 (Center of Molecular Immunology, Cuba) BCD-020 (AcellBia™; Biocad, Russia) CT-P10 (Celltrion, South Korea)/Hospira, USA) GP2013 (Sandoz, Switzerland) PF-05280586 (Pfizer, USA) RTXM83 (mAbxience, Switzerland) SAIT101 (Samsung, South Korea) <sup>§</sup>	Onc: 1 (1) <sup>26</sup> Onc: 3 (1) <sup>27-29</sup> Inflamm: 2 (1) <sup>30,31</sup> Onc: 4 (2) <sup>32-35</sup> Inflamm: 3 (2) <sup>32,33,35</sup> Onc: 4 (2) <sup>37-40</sup> Inflamm: 10 (5) <sup>37-46</sup> Onc: 2 (2) <sup>47,48</sup> Inflamm: 1 (1) <sup>48</sup> Onc: 1 (1) <sup>49</sup>	— — — 1 <sup>36</sup> — — — — — —
<b>IC of rituximab</b>			
	Kikuzubam® (IC) (Probiomed, Mexico) Reditux™ (IC) (Dr Reddy's Laboratories, India)	Onc: 1 (1) <sup>50</sup> Inflamm: 2 (2) <sup>50,51</sup> Onc: 10 (8) <sup>50,52-60</sup> Inflamm: 8 (7) <sup>50,52-55,61-63</sup>	— — — —
	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	14	17
<b>Rituximab (originator + 7 named biosimilars + 2 IC) total</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>

continued

<b>Chronic inflammatory disease mAbs</b>			
Adalimumab	ABP 501 (Amgen, USA) Exemptia™ (Cadila Healthcare, India) GP2017 (Sandoz, Switzerland) PF-06410293 (Pfizer, USA) SB5 (Samsung Bioepis, South Korea) Biosimilars without unique identifiers	7 (4) <sup>64-70</sup> 1 (1) <sup>71</sup> 3 (2) <sup>72-74</sup> 2 (2) <sup>75,76</sup> 1 (1) <sup>77</sup> 6	— — — — — 13
<b>Adalimumab (originator + 4 named biosimilars) total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>
Certolizumab pegol	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	7
Clazakizumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	1
Golimumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	7
Infliximab	BOW015 (Ranbaxy Laboratories, India /Epirus Biopharmaceuticals, USA) <i>CT-P13</i> (Remsima™; Inflectra™; Celltrion, South Korea /Hospira, USA) PF-06438179 (Pfizer, USA) SB2 (Flixabi®; Samsung Bioepis, South Korea) Biosimilars without unique identifiers	6 (2) <sup>78-83</sup> 38 (20) <sup>84-121</sup> 7 (2) <sup>159-165</sup> 3 (2) <sup>166-168</sup> 20	— 38 <sup>36,122-158</sup> — — 30
<b>Infliximab (originator + 4 named biosimilars) total</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>68</b>
Ixekizumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	1
Sarilumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	1
Secukinumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	1
Sirukumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	1
Tocilizumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	4
Ustekinumab	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	1
<b>Chronic inflammatory disease fusion proteins/Interleukin-1 receptor-antagonists</b>			
Abatacept	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	1	6
Anakinra	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	—	3
Etanercept	<i>AVG01</i> ( <i>Avent</i> ™; <i>Avesthagen</i> , India) <i>ENIA11</i> ( <i>TuNEX</i> ®, Mycenax Biotech/TSH Biopharm Corp, Taiwan) GP2015 (Sandoz, Switzerland) <i>HD203</i> (Hanwha Chemical, South Korea / Merck, USA) <i>LBEC0101</i> (LG Life Sciences, South Korea) <i>SB4</i> ( <i>Benepali</i> ®; Samsung Bioepis, South Korea)	1 (1) <sup>169</sup> 2 (1) <sup>170,171</sup> 2 (1) <sup>172,173</sup> 3 (2) <sup>174-176</sup> 1 (1) <sup>177</sup> 3 (2) <sup>178-180</sup>	— 1 <sup>36</sup> — 1 <sup>36</sup> — —
<b>IC of etanercept</b>			
	<i>Infinitam</i> ® (IC) (Probiomed, Mexico)	2 (2) <sup>51,181</sup>	—
	<i>Yisaipu</i> ® (IC) (Etanar®; Shanghai CP Guojian Pharmaceutical, China)	4 (4) <sup>51,182-184</sup>	1 <sup>185</sup>
	Biosimilars without unique identifiers	8	14
<b>Etanercept (originator + 6 named biosimilars + 2 IC) total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Other disease area<sup>¶</sup> mAbs</b>			
Abciximab	Clotinab (ISU ABXIS, South Korea)	1 (1) <sup>186</sup>	—
Omalizumab	CMAB007 (National Engineering Research Center of Antibody Medicine, China)	1 (1) <sup>187</sup>	—
Ranibizumab	PF582 (Pfenex, USA/Hospira, USA)	—	1 <sup>188</sup>

continued

\* Alternative names for biosimilars are provided in parentheses where applicable

† Reference counts correspond to the number of identified publications. The number of unique empirical studies reported for named biosimilars is shown in parentheses. 'Empirical' and 'Non-empirical' categories exclude payer/physician surveys

‡ Corresponding indications for study counts for rituximab are labeled with 'Onc' for oncology and 'Inflamm' for chronic inflammatory disease. Note that some studies/publications were classified under both oncology and inflammatory disease indications

§ SAIT101 was discontinued, October 2012. Source: <http://www.biopharma-reporter.com/Bio-Developments/Samsung-halts-biosimilar-rituximab-trial-on-regulatory-concerns> (accessed 9 Aug 2016).

¶ Abciximab is indicated for cardiovascular disorders, omalizumab is indicated for respiratory (allergic) conditions, ranibizumab is indicated for eye conditions (ophthalmology).

*/C* intended copy; *inflamm* inflammatory disease; *mAbs* monoclonal antibodies; *onc* oncology.

- 1.** Born TL, et al. Functional similarity assessment results comparing bevacizumab to biosimilar candidate ABP 215. *Ann Oncol*. 2014;25(suppl 4):iv163-iv. **2.** Hutterer K, et al. Analytical similarity assessment of a biosimilar to bevacizumab. WCBP Symposium of CASS; 27 Jan 2015; Washington DC. **3.** Markus R, et al. Results of functional testing and pharmacokinetics comparing ABP 215 to bevacizumab. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33: Abstr: 711. **4.** Markus RA, et al. Functional similarity and human pharmacokinetic (PK) equivalence of ABP 215 and bevacizumab. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33: Abstr: e14659. **5.** Filon O, et al. Efficacy and safety of BCD-021, bevacizumab biosimilar candidate, compared to Avastin: Results of international multicenter randomized double blind phase III study in patients with advanced non-squamous NSCLC. 2015 American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting; 29 May-2 June 2015; Chicago, IL. **6.** Orlov SV, et al. Pharmacokinetics and safety of BCD-021, bevacizumab biosimilar candidate, compared to Amastin in patients. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32: Abstr: e13500. **7.** Grunder B. Characterization and similarity assessment of bevacizumab and a proposed biosimilar. 2014 American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) Annual Meeting and Exposition; 2-6 November 2014; San Diego, CA. **8.** Peraza M, et al. Comparative nonclinical assessment of the potential biosimilar PF-06439535 and bevacizumab. 54th Annual Meeting of Society of Toxicology (SOT) 22-26 March 2015; San Diego, CA. **9.** Archuaadze S, et al. Pharmacokinetic profile of RPH-001, a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody to human VEGF following administration by intravenous infusion in the cynomolgus monkey. *Toxicologist*. 2015;144(1):128. **10.** Stenina MB, et al. Pharmacokinetics and safety of BCD-022, trastuzumab biosimilar candidate, compared to Herceptin in patients. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(suppl): Abstr: e11576. **11.** Im Y, et al. Double-blind, randomized, parallel group, phase III study to demonstrate equivalent efficacy and comparable safety of CT-P6 and trastuzumab, both in combination with paclitaxel, in patients with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) as first-line treatment. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31:629. **12.** Im Y, et al. Phase I/Ib clinical trial comparing PK and safety of trastuzumab and its biosimilar candidate CT-P6 [abstract S108]. 2013 (last update 2013). [http://www.biosimilarz.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/ct-p06-in-mbc\\_abstract\\_st-gallen-2013\\_13mar2013.pdf](http://www.biosimilarz.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/ct-p06-in-mbc_abstract_st-gallen-2013_13mar2013.pdf). Accessed 22 June 2016. **13.** Wisman LAB, et al. A phase I dose-escalation and bioequivalence study of a trastuzumab biosimilar in healthy male volunteers. *Clin Drug Investig*. 2014;34(12):887-94. **14.** Wisman L, et al. A phase I dose escalation and bioequivalence study of a trastuzumab biosimilar (FTMB) in healthy male volunteers. European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Congress; 28 September-02 October 2012; Vienna, Austria. **15.** Boyle PJ, et al. Characterization and comparison of PF-05280014—A proposed trastuzumab biosimilar to the licensed product. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 20-22 May 2013; San Diego, CA. **16.** Hurst S, et al. Comparative nonclinical assessments of the proposed biosimilar PF-05280014 and Trastuzumab (Herceptin®). *BioDrugs*. 2014;28(5):451-9. **17.** Yin D, et al. A randomized phase 1 pharmacokinetic trial comparing the potential biosimilar PF-05280014 with trastuzumab in healthy volunteers (REFLECTIONS B327-01). *Br J Clin Pharmacol*. 2014;78(6):1281-90. **18.** Hurst S, et al. Comparative nonclinical assessments of trastuzumab-US and trastuzumab-EU (Herceptin®) and the potential biosimilar PF-05280014 American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists National Biotechnology Conference; 20-23 May 2013; San Diego, CA. **19.** Ryan AM, et al. Comparative pharmacokinetics of trastuzumab-US and trastuzumab-EU and the potential biosimilar trastuzumab-Pfizer in male CD-1 mice. *Eur J Cancer*. 2012;48:98. **20.** Jacobs IA, et al. Development of PF-05280014, a potential biosimilar to trastuzumab [abstract]. American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) 2015 Annual Meeting; 29 May-2 June 2015; Chicago, IL. **21.** Ricart AD, et al. A Phase I pharmacokinetics trial comparing PF-05280014 and trastuzumab in healthy volunteers (reflections B327-01). 35th Annual CTRC-AACR San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium (SABCS); 4-8 December 2012; San Antonio, TX. **22.** Yin D, et al. A Phase I pharmacokinetics trial comparing PF-05280014 (a potential biosimilar) and trastuzumab in healthy volunteers (REFLECTIONS B327-01). *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31(suppl): Abstr: 171. **23.** Yin D, et al. Immunogenicity assessment of PF-05280014, a potential biosimilar to trastuzumab, in healthy subjects (REFLECTIONS B327-01). *Eur J Cancer*. 2013;49:S176-7. **24.** Ewesuedo R, et al. A Phase 3 randomized, double-blind trial comparing PF-05280014+ paclitaxel vs trastuzumab+ paclitaxel for treatment of HER2+ metastatic breast cancer. *Cancer Res*. 2013;73(24). **25.** Jacobs I, et al. A Phase 3 randomized, double-blind trial comparing PF-05280014+ docetaxel and carboplatin vs. trastuzumab+ docetaxel and carboplatin for neoadjuvant treatment of operable HER2+ breast cancer. *Cancer Res*. 2015;75(9 Suppl):Abstr OT3-1-02-OT3-1. **26.** Dorvignit D, et al. Expression and biological characterization of an anti-CD20 biosimilar candidate antibody: a case study. *MAbs*. 2012;4(4):488-96. **27.** Alexeev S, et al. Clinical comparability of BCD-020 to innovator rituximab in patients with indolent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Haematologica*. 2014;99:144-5. **28.** Kaplanov K, et al. Key results of international randomized open-label clinical study of BCD-020 (rituximab biosimilar candidate) in patients with B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Blood*. 2014;124(21):5467. **29.** Poddubnaya I, et al. Comparison of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of BCD-020 with innovator rituximab to patients with indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(15):e19545. **30.** Yoo DH, et al. A randomized, controlled, multicenter, 2-arm, parallel-group, double-blind study to demonstrate the equivalence of CT-P10 to innovator rituximab with respect to pharmacokinetic profile in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2013;65(suppl 10):1736. doi: 10.1002/art.2013.65.issue-s10. **31.** Yoo DH, et al. Impact of anti-drug antibody on efficacy and safety over week 24 in both CT-P10 and innovator rituximab treatment groups. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;65(suppl 10):S736. **32.** da Silva A, et al. Target-directed development and preclinical characterization of the proposed biosimilar rituximab GP2013. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2014;55(7):1609-17. **33.** da Silva A, et al. Target-directed development of a proposed biosimilar rituximab (GP2013): comparability of antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity activity and PRE-clinical pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics with originator rituximab. American College of Rheumatology/Association of Rheumatology Health Professionals Annual Scientific Meeting; 9-14 November 2013; Washington DC. **34.** da Silva A, et al. Physicochemical, functional, and pharmacologic comparability between the proposed biosimilar rituximab GP2013 and originator rituximab as the foundation for biosimilarity. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31. **35.** Visser JM, et al. Physicochemical and functional comparability between the proposed biosimilar rituximab GP2013 and originator rituximab. *BioDrugs*. 2013;27(5):495-507. **36.** Araujo F, et al. Pharmacology of biosimilar candidate drugs in rheumatology: a literature review. *Acta Reumatol Port*. 2014;39(1):19-26. **37.** Hurst SI, et al. Nonclinical assessments demonstrating the similarity of the proposed biosimilar PF-05280586 and rituximab. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2013;72:A198. **38.** Hurst S, et al. Comparative nonclinical assessments of rituximab-EU (MabThera®) and the potential biosimilar PF-05280586. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 20-23 May 2013; San Diego, CA. **39.** Karnik S, et al. Characterization and comparison of PF-05280586—A proposed rituximab biosimilar to the licensed product American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 20-23 May 2013; San Diego, CA. **40.** Ryan AM, et al. Comparative nonclinical assessments of the proposed biosimilar PF-05280586 and rituximab (MabThera®). *Toxicol Pathol*. 2014;42(7):1069-81. **41.** Becker J-CP, et al. A Phase I trial comparing PF-05280586 (a potential biosimilar) and rituximab in subjects with active rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66:S660-S1. **42.** Jacobs I, et al. A phase I trial comparing PF-05280586 (a potential biosimilar) and rituximab in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:724. **43.** Ryan AM, et al. Comparative pharmacodynamic effects of rituximab-EU (MabThera®) and rituximab-Pfizer in cynomolgus monkeys. 52nd Annual Meeting and ToxExpo of the Society of Toxicology (SOT) 10-14 March 2013; San Antonio, TX. **44.** Thomas D, et al. Comparison of proposed biosimilar PF-05280586 with rituximab: nonclinical and Phase I clinical assessments. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2013;65:S1014-S. **45.** Williams J, et al. Assessment of clinical response in patients with rheumatic arthritis (RA) between PF-05280586, a proposed biosimilar to rituximab and two rituximab products. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 2015;97:S96-S. **46.** Yin D, et al. A Phase I pharmacokinetics trial comparing PF-05280586 (a potential biosimilar) and rituximab in subjects with active rheumatoid arthritis with active disease in TNF failures (REFLECTIONS B328-01). *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:497. **47.** Florez A, et al. Clinical pharmacokinetic (PK) and safety (immunogenicity) of rituximab biosimilar RTXM83 in combination with chemotherapy CHOP in patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). *Blood*. 2014;124(21):5472. **48.** Seigelchifer M, et al. Development of RTXM83 (a potential rituximab biosimilar): In vitro and in vivo comparability with MabThera. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(suppl): Abstr e14020. **49.** Kim SJ, et al. Safety,

pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic profiles and efficacy of sait101, a biosimilar of rituximab in patients with diffuse large b-cell lymphoma. *Haematologica*. 2012;97:S317-S8. **50.** Flores-Ortiz LF, et al. Physicochemical properties of rituximab. *J Liq Chromatogr Relat Technol*. 2014;37(10):1438-52. **51.** Barile-Fabris LA, et al. Incidence of adverse events in patients treated with intended copies of biologic therapeutic agents in Colombia and Mexico. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66:S662-S. **52.** Aliaga L, Fernandez I, Sanchez M, Saavedra H, Espinoza C. Pharmacovigilance of anti CD 20 monoclonal antibody biosimilar at the Edgardo Rebagliati Martins Hospital-Peru. *Drug Safety*. 2013;36:925. **53.** Kumar V, et al. Suitability of 'one assay' for immunogenicity assessment of both proposed biosimilar and innovator rituximab. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists National Biotechnology Conference; 2-4 November 2014; San Diego, CA. **54.** Lin S, et al. Comparability study of monoclonal biosimilar drug products using various analytical methods. CASS WCBP; Washington DC. **55.** Mekhssian K, et al. Application of complementary HRMS methodologies for a thorough biosimilar comparability assessment. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 8-10 June 2015; San Francisco, CA. **56.** Menon H, et al. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties of a biosimilar rituximab (Reditux<sup>®</sup>) are identical to the innovator brand MabThera<sup>®</sup> – experience from a tertiary cancer centre in Western India. *Blood*. 2014;124(21):2246. **57.** Roy PS, et al. Comparison of efficacy and safety of rituximab (Mabthera) and its biosimilar (Reditux) in diffuse large b cell lymphoma (DLBCL) patients treated with chemo-immunotherapy: a retrospective analysis. 53rd National Conference of Indian Society of Hematology & Blood Transfusion (ISHBT) 9-11 November 2012; Puri, India. **58.** Roy PS, et al. A retrospective single centre analysis of safety, toxicity and efficacy of rituximab (original) and its biosimilar in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients treated with chemo-immunotherapy. European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Congress; 28 September-02 October 2012; Vienna, Austria. **59.** Roy PS, et al. Comparison of the efficacy and safety of Rituximab (Mabthera<sup>TM</sup>) and its biosimilar (Reditux<sup>TM</sup>) in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients treated with chemo-immunotherapy: a retrospective analysis. *Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol*. 2013;34(4):292. **60.** Thakral P, et al. An approach for conjugation of 177Lu-DOTA-SCN-rituximab (BioSim) & its evaluation for radioimmunotherapy of relapsed & refractory B-cell non Hodgkins lymphoma patients. *Indian J Med Res*. 2014;139(4):544. **61.** Bandyopadhyay S. Safety and efficacy of rituximab-biosimilar for the treatment of moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis patients following the failure of disease-modifying drugs: a case series from Apollo Gleneagles Hospital, Kolkata. Indian Rheumatology Association 29th Annual Conference (IRACON 2013); 6-8 December 2013; Kolkata, Calcutta, India. **62.** Bandyopadhyay S. Efficacy and safety of rituximab-biosimilar in rheumatoid arthritis. 16th Asia Pacific League of Associations for Rheumatology (APLAR) Congress; 31 March-4 April 2014; Cebu City, Philippines. **63.** Roshique KK, Ravindran V. Efficacy and safety of a biosimilar rituximab in biologic naive patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. *Clin Rheumatol*. 2015;34(7):1289-92. doi:10.1007/s10067-015-2980-4. **64.** Born T, et al. Demonstration of functional similarity comparing adalimumab to biosimilar candidate ABP 501. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66:S661-S. **65.** Born T, et al. Demonstration of functional equivalence of proposed biosimilar ABP 501 to adalimumab. 23rd European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV) Congress; 8-12 Oct 2014; Amsterdam, The Netherlands. **66.** Kaur P, et al. Relationship between pharmacokinetics and anti-drug antibody status of ABP 501, a biosimilar candidate to adalimumab. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:714. **67.** Kaur P, et al. A randomized, single-blind, single-dose, three-arm, parallel group study in healthy subjects to demonstrate pharmacokinetic equivalence of ABP 501 and adalimumab: Results of comparison with adalimumab (EU). *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:479. **68.** Kaur PP, et al. Pharmacokinetic equivalence of ABP 501 relative to adalimumab: results from a randomized, single-blind, single-dose, parallel group study in healthy subjects. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66:S661-S2. **69.** Liu J, et al. Analytical similarity assessment of a biosimilar to adalimumab. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) Annual Meeting; 2-4 November 2014; San Diego, CA. **70.** Tatarewicz S, et al. Biosimilar immunogenicity assessment strategy American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 2-4 November 2014; San Diego, CA. **71.** Jani RH, et al. A prospective, randomized, double-blind, multicentre, parallel-group, active controlled study to compare efficacy and safety of biosimilar adalimumab (Exemptia; ZRC-3197) and adalimumab (Humira) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Int J Rheum Dis*. 2015; Jul 14 [Epub ahead of print]. doi:10.1111/1756-185X.12711. **72.** Kronthaler U, et al. Preclinical PK and safety assessment of the proposed adalimumab biosimilar GP2017, compared to Humira<sup>®</sup>. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:943. **73.** Kronthaler U, et al. Similar preclinical pharmacokinetics of the proposed biosimilar adalimumab GP2017 and originator adalimumab upon single and multiple administrations. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2014;70:AB190. **74.** Kronthaler U, et al. Characterization of efficacy and biomarker response of the proposed adalimumab biosimilar GP2017 compared to originator adalimumab in a humanized mouse model. 23rd Congress of the European Acadamy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV); 8-12 October 2014; Amsterdam, The Netherlands. **75.** Derzi M, et al. Comparative nonclinical assessments of the potential biosimilar PF-06410293 and adalimumab. 53rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Toxicology; 23-27 March 2014; Phoenix, AZ. **76.** Wang X, et al. Development and validation of a cell-based neutralizing anti-adalimumab antibody detection methods for adalimumab biosimilar program. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 2-4 November 2014; San Diego, CA. **77.** Shin D, et al. A Phase I pharmacokinetic study comparing SB5, an adalimumab biosimilar, and adalimumab reference product (Humira<sup>®</sup>) in healthy subjects. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:459-60. **78.** Kay J, et al. A phase 3, randomized, double-blind, active comparator study of the efficacy and safety of BOW015, a biosimilar infliximab, in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis on stable methotrexate doses. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:64. **79.** Kay J, et al. Secondary efficacy outcomes from a Phase 3 study support clinical equivalence between BOW015 and infliximab in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis on stable methotrexate doses. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:1034. **80.** Kay J, et al. BOW015, A biosimilar infliximab: Disease activity and disability outcomes from a Phase 3 active comparator study in ptients with active rheumatoid arthritis on stable methotrexate doses. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:462-3. **81.** Kay J, et al. Safety profile of BOW015, a biosimilar infliximab, in healthy subjects and patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:706. **82.** Kay J, et al. BOW015, a biosimilar infliximab, in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis on stable methotrexate doses: 54-week results of a randomized, double-blind, active comparator study. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66:3538. **83.** Lambert J, et al. Pharmacokinetic results from a Phase 1, single-centre, double-blind, randomised, single-dose, parallel group study comparing 5 MG/KG IV infusion of BOW015 and reference infliximab in healthy male volunteers. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74(Suppl 2):462. **84.** Andrick B, et al. Predicting immunogenicity of infliximab: Pharmacoeconomic implications for biosimilars. American Pharmacists Association (APhA) 2014 Annual Meeting and Exposition; 28-31 March 2014; Orlando, FL. **85.** Braun J, et al. Striking discrepancy in the development of anti-drug antibodies (ADA) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and ankylosing spondylitis (AS) in response to infliximab (INF) and its biosimilar CT-P13. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66:3538-9. **86.** Braun J, et al. What intrinsic and extrinsic factors affect the developement of anti-drug antibody to innovator infliximab and its biosimilar CT-P13 in rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:463-4. **87.** Brodzszyk V, et al. Budget impact analysis of biosimilar infliximab (CT-P13) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in six Central and Eastern European countries. *Eur J Health Econ*. 2014;15(1):65-71. **88.** Brodzszyk V, et al. Budget impact analysis of biosimilar infliximab for the treatment of Crohn's disease in six Central Eastern European countries. *Value Health*. 2014;17(7):A364. **89.** Codreanu C, et al. Romanian Registry of Rheumatic Diseases: efficacy and safety of biologic therapy in rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2015;74:458. **90.** Farkas K, et al. Efficacy of the new infliximab biosimilar CT-P13 induction therapy in Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis-experiences from a single center. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*. 2015;15(9):1257-62. **91.** Gecse K, Farkas K, Lovász B, Banai J, Bene L, Gasztónyi B, et al. Biosimilar Infliximab in inflammatory bowel diseases: first interim results from a prospective nationwide observational cohort. *Zeitschrift für Gastroenterologie*. 2015;53(05):A11. **92.** Jha A, et al. Budget impact analysis of introducing biosimilar infliximab for the treatment of auto immune disorders in five European countries. *Value Health*. 2014;7(17):A525. **93.** Jha A, et al. The budget impact of biosimilar infliximab (Remsima<sup>®</sup>) for the treatment of autoimmune diseases in five European countries. *Adv Ther*. 2015;32(8):742-56. **94.** Jung SK, et al. Physicochemical characterization of Remsima<sup>®</sup>. MAbs. 2014;6:1163-77. **95.** Jung YS, et al. Efficacy and safety of CT-P13, a biosimilar of infliximab, in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: a retrospective multicenter study. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2015;30(12):1705-12. doi:10.1111/jgh.1299. **96.** Kang HW, et al. An experience of anti-TNF biosimilar, CT-P13 use: Clinical efficacy, safety

and interchangeability in inflammatory bowel disease; A pilot study. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2014;Suppl 1(8):S303. **97.** Kang Y-S, et al. Clinical experience of the use of CT-P13, a biosimilar to infliximab in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: a case series. *Dig Dis Sci*. 2015;60(4):951-6. **98.** Kierkus J. Preliminary assessment of efficacy and safety of switching between originator and biosimilar infliximab in paediatric Crohn disease patients. *Gastroenterology*. 2015;148(4 (Suppl 1)):S782-S3. **99.** Kim J, et al. 5 Year budget impact analysis of biosimilar infliximab for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in UK, Italy, France and Germany. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66:S512-S. **100.** Kim J, et al. 5 year budget impact analysis of CT-P13 (infliximab) for the treatment of Crohn's Disease in UK, Italy and France [P137]. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2015;9(Suppl 1):S144-5. **101.** Lee SJ, et al. Statistical evalution of joint damage progression in patients with rheumatoid arthritis treated with infliximab or biosimilar infliximab (CT-P13) anti-TNF therapy: A role of sensitivity analysis for missing data evaluating similarity. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:667. **102.** McCarthy G, et al. Introduction of an infliximab biosimilar (CT-P13): a five-year budget impact analysis for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in Ireland. *Value Health*. 2013;7(16):A558. **103.** Molnar T, et al. Efficacy of the new infliximab biomarker CT-P13 induction therapy on mucosal healing in ulcerative colitis patients. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2015;9(Suppl 1):S382. **104.** Murphy C, Sugrue K, Mohamad G, McCarthy J, Buckley M. Biosimilar but not the same. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2015;9(Suppl 1):S331-S2. **105.** Park W, et al. A randomised, double-blind, multicentre, parallel-group, prospective study comparing the pharmacokinetics, safety, and efficacy of CT-P13 and innovator infliximab in patients with ankylosing spondylitis: The PLANETAS study. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2013;72(10):1605-12. **106.** Park W, et al. A randomized, double-blind, phase 1 study demonstrates equivalence in pharmacokinetics, safety, and efficacy of CT-P13 and infliximab in patients with ankylosing spondylitis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2012;71:111. **107.** Park W, et al. A randomised, double-blind, parallel-group, phase 1 study comparing the pharmacokinetics, safety and efficacy of CT-P13 and infliximab in patients with active ankylosing spondylitis: 54 week results from the PLANETAS study. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2013;72:A516-7. **108.** Park W, et al. Efficacy and safety of CT-P13 (infliximab biosimilar) over two years in patients with ankylosing spondylitis: comparison between continuing with CT-P13 and switching from infliximab to CT-P13. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2013;65:3326. **109.** Park W, et al. The rate of positive conversion in the quantiferon-TB gold test over 2 years among patients treated with CT-P13 or innovator infliximab in the extension studies of PLANETAS and PLANETRA. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73(Suppl 2):485. **110.** Park W, et al. Clinical response of disease activity, disability and mobility indices in relation to anti-drug antibody in the PLANETAS. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:121. **111.** Pierri CL, et al. Therapeutic anti-TNF alpha antibodies: structure-activity investigations. *FASEB J*. 2015;29(1 Suppl):941.9. **112.** Yoo DH. Disease activity assessment using the DAS28, CDAI and SDAI and effect of anti-drug antibody on clinical response in a randomised, double-blind, comparative trial of CT-P13 and the innovator infliximab: PLANETRA study. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;72. **113.** Yoo D, et al. A randomized, double-blind, Phase 3 study demonstrates clinical equivalence of CT-P13 to infliximab when co-administered with methotrexate in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2012;71:359. **114.** Yoo D, et al. Inhibition of radiographic progression and its association with clinical parameters in RA patients treated with CT-P13 and innovator infliximab in PLANETRA study. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:234-5. **115.** Yoo DH, et al. Efficacy and safety of CT-P13 (infliximab biosimilar) over two years in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: comparison between continued CT-P13 and switching from infliximab to CT-P13. American College of Rheumatology/Association of Rheumatology Health Professionals (ACR/ARHP) Annual Meeting 25-30 October 2013; San Diego, CA. **116.** Yoo DH, et al. A Phase 3 randomised controlled trial to compare CT-P13 with infliximab in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis: 54 week results from the PLANETRA study. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2013;72:A73. **117.** Yoo DH, et al. Local tuberculosis incidence affects the rate of positive conversion in the quantiferon (R)-tb gold test among patients receiving infliximab or CT-P13 therapy. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2013;72:426-7. **118.** Yoo DH, et al. A randomised, double-blind, parallel-group study to demonstrate equivalence in efficacy and safety of CT-P13 compared with innovator infliximab when coadministered with methotrexate in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis: the PLANETRA study. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2013;72(10):1613-20. **119.** Yoo DH, et al. A randomized, double-blind, three-arm, parallel group, single-dose study to compare the pharmacokinetics, safety, and tolerability of three formulations of infliximab (CT-P13, EU-sourced infliximab and US-sourced infliximab) in healthy volunteers. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;66(suppl):1509. **120.** Yoo DH, et al. Impact of CT-P13 and originator infliximab treatment on quality of life derived from the health assessment questionnaire (HAQ) and short-form 36 (SF-36) from a randomized, double-blind trial in patients with active RA. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2013;65(suppl 10):2392. **121.** Yoon Suk J, et al. Efficacy and safety of infliximab's biosimilar (REMSIMA) for IBD. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2015;9(Suppl 1):S340-S50. **122.** [none listed]. New treatment option for chronic inflammatory diseases: Remsima-the first biosimilar infliximab. *Verdauungskrankheiten*. 2015;33(2):108-9. **123.** Ainsworth M. Is extrapolation of safety and efficacy data possible? *Karger*. 2015;34:107-12. **124.** Annese V, Vecchi M. Use of biosimilars in inflammatory bowel disease: Statements of the Italian Group for Inflammatory Bowel Disease. *Dig Liver Dis*. 2014;46(11):963-8. **125.** Baek K. Regulatory framework on biosimilar in Korea [abstract]. 10th Symposium on the Practical Applications of Mass Spectrometry in the Biotechnology Industry (Mass Spec 2013); 23-26 2013; Boston, MA. **126.** Braun J, Kudrin A. Progress in biosimilar monoclonal antibody development: the infliximab biosimilar CT-P13 in the treatment of rheumatic diseases. *Immunotherapy*. 2015;7(2):73-87. doi:10.2217/imt.14.109. **127.** Castaneda-Hernandez G, et al. Biopharmaceuticals for rheumatic diseases in Latin America, Europe, Russia, and India: innovators, biosimilars, and intended copies. *Joint Bone Spine*. 2014;81(6):471-7. **128.** Declerck PJ. Biologicals and biosimilars: is similar the same? *J Crohns Colitis*. 2014;8(Suppl 1):S427. **129.** Dorner T, Kay J. Biosimilars in rheumatology: current perspectives and lessons learnt. *Nat Rev Rheumatol*. 2015;11(12):713-24. **130.** Dreesen E, Gils A. Neutralisation of soluble tumor necrosis factor. *Front Gastrointest Res*. 2015;34:83-9. **131.** Esplugues Mota JV. Biosimilars: Potential clinical differences and European regulatory aspects. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73:7-8. **132.** Feagan BG, et al. The challenge of indication extrapolation for infliximab biosimilars. *Biologics*. 2014;42(4):177-83. doi:10.1016/j.biologics.2014.05.005. **133.** Genazzani A, et al. Biosimilar infliximab: an expert view. *G Ital Dermatol Venereol*. 2015;150(4):449-59. **134.** Goel N, Chance K. The biosimilar landscape: a systematic review of its current status. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2014;74:S662. **135.** Gomollon F. Biosimilars: are they bioequivalent? *Dig Dis*. 2014;32 Suppl 1:82-7. **136.** Gomollon F. Biosimilars in inflammatory bowel disease: ready for prime time? *Curr Opin Gastroenterol*. 2015;31(4):290-5. **137.** Hlavaty T, Letkovsky J. Biosimilars in the therapy of inflammatory bowel diseases. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2014;26(6):581-7. **138.** Kim YS, et al. Biosimilars: challenges and path forward. *Biotechnol Bioprocess Eng*. 2014;19(5):755-65. **139.** Lee H. Is extrapolation of the safety and efficacy data in one indication to another appropriate for biosimilars? *AAPS J*. 2014;16(1):22-6. **140.** Lukas M. Remsima™ – The first biosimilar infliximab. *Gastroent Hepatol*. 2014;68:178-9. **141.** McKeage K. A review of CT-P13: an infliximab biosimilar. *BioDrugs*. 2014;28(3):313-21. **142.** Papamichael K, et al. Review article: pharmacological aspects of anti-TNF biosimilars in inflammatory bowel diseases. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2015;42(10):1158-69. **143.** Puig L, et al. Biosimilars in dermatology: current situation (Part I). *Actas Dermosifiliogr*. 2015;106(7):545-9. **144.** Puig L, et al. Biosimilars in dermatology: current situation (Part II). *Actas Dermosifiliogr*. 2015;106(7):550-4. **145.** Reinisch W, Smolen J. Biosimilar safety factors in clinical practice. *Semin Arthritis Rheum*. 2015;44(6 Suppl):S9-15. **146.** Richardson B. Biosimilars in perspective: regulation. *Rheumatol*. 2014;53:i5-i6. **147.** Richardson P. EU regulatory update [abstract]. CMC Stratgey Forum Japan 2013, CASSS and CMC Global Steering Committee, Tokyo. 2013 (last update 9 December 2013). [https://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.casss.org/resource/resmgr/imported/CMCJapan2013\\_FINALProgram\\_forWebsite.pdf](https://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.casss.org/resource/resmgr/imported/CMCJapan2013_FINALProgram_forWebsite.pdf). Accessed 24 June 2016. **148.** Rinaudo-Gaujous M, et al. Review article: biosimilars are the next generation of drugs for liver and gastrointestinal diseases. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2013;38(8):914-24. **149.** Schellekens H, et al. Biosimilar monoclonal antibodies: the scientific basis for extrapolation. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*. 2015;15(11):1633-46. **150.** Schreiber S, et al. [Evolution of biologicals in inflammation medicine–biosimilars in gastroenterology, rheumatology and dermatology]. *Dtsch Med Wochenschr*. 2014;139(47):2399-404. **151.** Scott BJ, et al. Biosimilar monoclonal antibodies: A Canadian regulatory perspective on the assessment of clinically relevant differences and indication extrapolation. *J Clin Pharmacol*. 2015;55 Suppl 3:S123-32. **152.** Siu EC, Wyatt G. Canadian public reimbursement of subsequent entry biologics (SEBS)/biosimilars. *Value Health*. 2015;18(3):A168-A9. **153.** Teixeira FV, et al. Biosimilars in inflammatory bowel diseases: an important moment for Brazilian gastroenterologists. *Arq Gastroenterol*. 2015;52(1):76-80. **154.** Urbánek K. First biosimilar monoclonal antibody

introduced to clinical praxis: Infliximab. *Klin Farmakol Farm.* 2014;28:19-22. **155.** Wiland P. [Biosimilars in the treatment of rheumatic diseases]. *Reumatologia.* 2013;51:399-408. **156.** Yamaguchi T. [Current situations and the future prospect of monoclonal antibody products]. Kokuritsu Iyakuhin Shokuhin Eisei Kenkyusho Hokoku. 2014(132):36-46. **157.** Yoo DH. The rise of biosimilars: potential benefits and drawbacks in rheumatoid arthritis. *Expert Rev Clin Immunol.* 2014;10(8):981-3. **158.** Young KE, et al. Boosting biosimilars uptake in European countries. *Value Health.* 2014;17:A408-9. **159.** Johnson T, et al. Comparative nonclinical assessments of marketed infliximab presentations (Remicade) and the potential biosimilar PF-06438179. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 2-4 November 2014; San Diego, CA. **160.** McClellan JE, et al. Comparative structural, functional, nonclinical, and phase 1 similarity assessments of PF-06438179, a potential biosimilar to infliximab, and marketed reference products. *J Crohns Colitis.* 2015;9(Suppl 1):S94-5. **161.** Sharpe P, et al. Characterization and similarity assessment of infliximab and PF-06438179: A proposed biosimilar. American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) National Biotechnology Conference; 2-4 November 2014; San Diego, CA. **162.** Udata C, et al. A Phase I pharmacokinetics trial comparing PF-06438179 (a potential biosimilar) and infliximab in healthy volunteers (REFLEXIONS B537-01). *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2014;73:494. **163.** Udata C, et al. Immunogenicity assessment of PF-06438179, a potential biosimilar to infliximab, in healthy volunteers. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2014;66:S660. **164.** Udata C, et al. Immunogenicity assessment of PF-06438179, a potential biosimilar to infliximab, in healthy volunteers. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015;74:702. **165.** Yin D, et al. Comparative assessments of PF-06438179, a potential biosimilar, and infliximab in a Phase 1 pharmacokinetic study. *Gastroenterology.* 2015;148(4):S-642. **166.** Choe JY, et al. A randomised, double-blind, phase III study comparing SB2, an infliximab biosimilar, to the infliximab reference product (Remicade®) in patients with moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate therapy. *Ann Rhuem Dis.* 2015;74:706-7. **167.** Choe J-Y, et al. A randomised, double-blind, phase III study comparing SB2, an infliximab biosimilar, to the infliximab reference product Remicade in patients with moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate therapy. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015: doi: annrheumdis-2015-207764. **168.** Shin D, et al. A Phase I pharmacokinetic study comparing SB2, an infliximab biosimilar, and infliximab reference product (Remicade®) in healthy subjects. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015;74:703. **169.** Maity S, et al. A non-innovator version of etanercept for treatment of arthritis. *Biologicals.* 2011;39(6):384-95. **170.** Gu NY, et al. Comparative pharmacokinetics/tolerability of TUNEX and ENBREL in healthy Korean volunteers. *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 2010;87:S93-S. **171.** Gu NY, et al. Comparative pharmacokinetics and tolerability of branded etanercept (25 mg) and its biosimilar (25 mg): a randomized, open-label, single-dose, two-sequence, crossover study in healthy Korean male volunteers. *Clin Ther.* 2011;33(12):2029-37. **172.** da Silva A, et al. Target-directed development of a proposed etanercept biosimilar, GP2015: comparability of in vitro target binding and neutralization, and in vivo efficacy and pharmacokinetics with the reference product etanercept at the pre-clinical level. Congress of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV); 2-6 October 2013; Istanbul, Turkey. **173.** da Silva A, et al. Target-directed development of a proposed biosimilar etanercept, GP2015: Comparability of in vitro target binding and pre-clinical efficacy and pharmacokinetics. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2013;65:S794. **174.** Bae SC, et al. Quality of life assessments in Korean patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA): An analysis from the Phase III trial to evaluate equivalence of the etanercept biosimilar HD203 and Enbrel® in combination with methotrexate (MTX) in patients with RA; The HERA study. *Value Health.* 2014;7(17):A374. **175.** Bae S-C, et al. A randomized, double-blind, Phase 3 equivalence trial comparing the etanercept biosimilar, HD203, with etanercept (Enbrel (R)), in combination with methotrexate (MTX) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). *Arthritis Rheum.* 2014;66:S1234. **176.** Yi SJ, et al. Comparative pharmacokinetics of HD203, a biosimilar of etanercept, with marketed etanercept (Enbrel®). *BioDrugs.* 2012;26(3):177-84. **177.** Chung H, et al. LBEC0101, An etanercept bisimilar, showed comparable tolerability and pharmacokinetic profiles to those of etanercept in healthy male volunteers. *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 2014;95:S39. **178.** Emery P, et al. A phase III randomised, double-blind, parallel-group study comparing SB4 with etanercept reference product in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate therapy. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015: doi: annrheumdis-2015-207588. **179.** Lee YJ, et al. A Phase I pharmacokinetic study comparing SB4, an etanercept biosimilar, and etanercept reference product (Enbrel®) in healthy male subjects. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015;74:718. **180.** Vencovský J, et al. A Phase III randomised, double-blind clinical study comparing SB4, an etanercept biosimilar, with etanercept reference product (Enbrel®) in patients with moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate therapy (24-week results). *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015;74:467-8. **181.** Moctezuma JF, et al. Comparative, randomized, simple blind to evaluate efficacy and safety of infinitam® (etanercept), associated with methotrexate compared with Enbrel® (etanercept) associated with methotrexate in patients with moderate and severe rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2013;72:A234. **182.** An Y, et al. Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis with biological DMARDs in China: a multi-center cross-sectional study. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015;74:1302. **183.** Santos-Moreno P, et al. Etanar – A etanercept biosimilar is as effective as adalimumab and infliximab in a cohort of real-life of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2015;74:789-90. **184.** Wu B, et al. Treatment of moderate rheumatoid arthritis with different strategies in a health resource-limited setting: a cost-effectiveness analysis in the era of biosimilars. *Clin Exp Rheumatol.* 2015;33(1):20-6. **185.** Geiler J, et al. Anti-TNF treatment in rheumatoid arthritis. *Curr Pharm Des.* 2011;17(29):3141-54. **186.** Choi DH, et al. Assessment of the bioequivalence of brand and biogeneric formulations of abciximab for the treatment of acute coronary syndrome: a prospective, open-label, randomized, controlled study in Korean patients. *Clin Ther.* 2009;31(8):1804-11. **187.** Zhou B, et al. Tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of CMAB007, a humanized anti-immunoglobulin E monoclonal antibody, in healthy Chinese subjects. *MAbs.* 2012;4(1):110-9.